MAAL WHITEPAPER

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Contents

1.0 Maal Blockchain (“MaalChain”)

The challenges facing the blockchain industry have made it difficult for regulators, financial institutions, and governmental agencies to embrace the technology due to concerns about compliance and origination of funds. The Islamic community, which comprises approximately 1.9 billion individuals, has shown hesitancy in adopting blockchain technology due to religious beliefs centered around a lack of incorporated Maqasid Al Shariah-based principles.

MaalChain effectively addresses the challenges, concerns, and skepticism associated with existing blockchains and dApps. This is achieved through the integration of innovative Web3 technology called "Concept-of-Identity," which creates a hybrid solution through combining private dApps within a public DLT blockchain.

Making MaalChain an attractive option for entities such as governments, capital and insurance markets, and individuals who require high levels of security and privacy while delivering faster transaction processing times. Importantly, Maal uses Almutaqin consensus and adheres to Maqasid Al Shariah-based principles, ensuring that it operates according to principles of fairness, justice, and equity. The supply of Maal's native coin is fixed at 10 billion, ensuring optimal tokenomics. The MaalChain opensource library can be found at: https://github.com/maalchain/maalchain_l1. MaalChain underwent a security audit conducted by Certik and there were no security errors, the audit report can be found at https://skynet.certik.com/projects/maalchain.

2.0 MaalChain Architecture

MaalChain operates as a layer-1 blockchain, leveraging the Cosmos SDK framework. This framework is known for its modularity and interoperability, making it an ideal choice for creating scalable and customizable blockchains. The Cosmos SDK allows MaalChain to function independently while still having the capability to interoperate with other blockchains within the Cosmos ecosystem through the Inter-Blockchain Communication (IBC) protocol. This approach enables faster, and more cost-effective transactions compared to many existing blockchains, along with a rich set of standardized libraries and tools for developers. MaalChain’s architecture is designed to ensure efficiency, scalability, and security through a multi-layered approach

2.1. Cosmos SDK Core layer

The foundation of MaalChain is built on the Cosmos SDK, which provides a highly customizable and modular framework. This core layer uses the Tendermint consensus algorithm, a Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT) consensus mechanism that supports fast finality and high transaction throughput. Tendermint ensures that MaalChain can process transactions quickly and securely, making it a robust platform for various decentralized applications (dApps) and services.

2.2. Application layer

The second layer focuses on the Application layer, where MaalChain provides a variety of modules and functionalities that developers can leverage to build customized blockchain applications. This layer supports the creation of custom tokens, smart contracts, and decentralized applications using Cosmos's built-in modules as well as custom-developed ones.

Inter-Blockchain Communication (IBC): A key feature of the Application layer is the implementation of the IBC protocol. IBC allows MaalChain to communicate and transfer data and assets seamlessly with other blockchains in the Cosmos ecosystem, enhancing interoperability and extending the capabilities of the platform beyond its native environment.

2.3. Validator and Security layer

The third layer is the Validator and Security layer, where the network's security and integrity are maintained. MaalChain employs a decentralized network of validators who participate in the consensus process to validate transactions and add them to the blockchain. These validators are selected based on their stake in the network, and they play a crucial role in maintaining the chain's security and overall trustworthiness.

2.3.1. Checkpoint Mechanism

MaalChain incorporates a checkpoint mechanism that enhances the reliability and security of the blockchain. At specific intervals (epochs), validators create checkpoints that serve as snapshots of the current state of the blockchain. These checkpoints are stored and verified across the network, ensuring the validity and accuracy of transactions and state transitions. This mechanism also enables efficient rollbacks in case of disputes or detected anomalies.

2.3.2. Fraud Proofs Mechanism

To further enhance security, MaalChain implements a Fraud Proofs system, where users can submit evidence of fraudulent transactions. This system adds an additional layer of accountability, allowing the community to actively participate in maintaining the integrity of the network.

2.3.3. Inter-Blockchain Communication (IBC)

The IBC protocol plays a central role in MaalChain's architecture by enabling seamless cross-chain communication and asset transfer within the Cosmos ecosystem. Through IBC, MaalChain can interact with other blockchains, allowing for diverse use cases such as cross-chain DeFi applications, NFTs, and more. This cross-chain compatibility significantly enhances the flexibility and utility of MaalChain, making it a vital player in the broader blockchain ecosystem.

3.0 Smart Contract and Decentralized Applications

MaalChain fully supports the development and deployment of smart contracts using CosmWasm, a smart contract platform for the Cosmos ecosystem. CosmWasm allows developers to write contracts in Rust, providing a powerful and secure environment for creating decentralized applications (dApps) on MaalChain. This compatibility ensures that MaalChain can support a wide range of use cases, from decentralized finance (DeFi) to gaming and beyond.

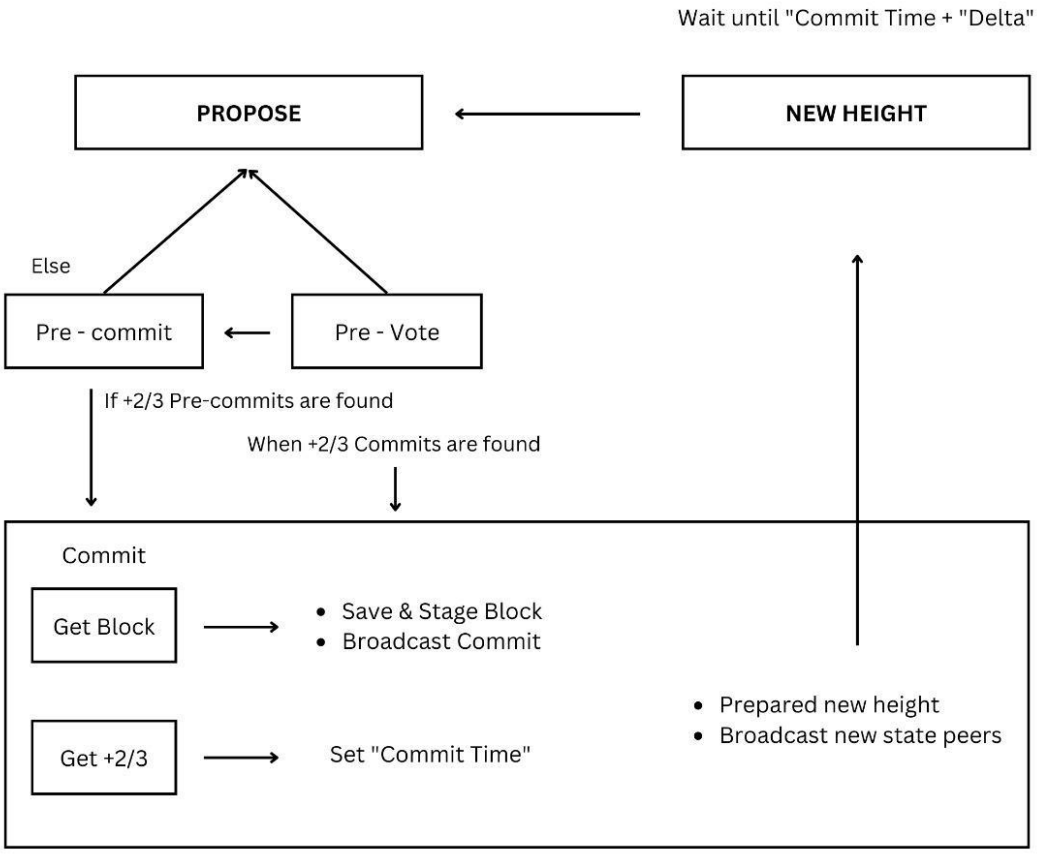
4.0 Security and Finality with Tendermint

MaalChain benefits from the security and finality provided by the Tendermint consensus mechanism. Tendermint ensures that transactions are confirmed within seconds, providing near-instant finality, which is crucial for applications requiring quick and reliable transaction processing. The BFT nature of Tendermint also ensures that the network remains secure and operational even in the presence of faulty or malicious nodes.
Governance and Decentralization

MaalChain is governed by its community through a decentralized governance model. Token holders can participate in governance by voting on proposals that affect the network, such as protocol upgrades, parameter changes, or new feature implementations. This governance model ensures that MaalChain remains community-driven and responsive to the needs of its users.

5.0 Consensus and Block Creation Process

The Maal consensus process follows a round-robin iteration where a proposer is selected to lead the consensus, and validators are chosen based on their voting power. The proposal involves multiple stages, including "propose," where the proposer communicates the proposed block to peers. Validators sign votes for blocks, with a 2/3 majority "commit" signifying that the block is committed. The protocol consists of propose, pre-vote, and pre-commit steps, with commit and new height as special steps. Each step takes one-third of the total time allocated for the round, with each round lasting slightly longer than the previous one. The increase in duration helps the blockchain reach consensus in a partially synchronous environment, with timeouts and fallback mechanisms used to prevent the consensus process from stalling. The schematic of the validation process is below:



Blocks within Maal are created using validated transactions and specific structures. Merkle trees are used to hash validation and transaction hashes to produce root hashes, which are then used to compute the block hash. The Maal state hash, which is also a Merkle root hash, represents the persistent account state external to Maal. The block hash in Maal is computed by hashing the header, validation, and transaction hashes together, resulting in a Merkle root

hash. All transactions within a block must be valid, and sufficient signatures must be included in the validation to be valid in Maal. This approach ensures blockchain integrity and prevents unauthorized changes to transaction data and account state. Validators play a crucial role in ensuring the security and integrity of both Maal and Relayer by proposing blocks, signing votes, and committing blocks to the blockchain.

6.0 Validators

MaalChain runs on Proof of Stake "PoS" consensus mechanism which requires validators that perform critical roles in ensuring the smooth operation of the MaalChain by acting as both block producers and verifiers of transactions. The minimum technical specifications for a MaalChain node are:

Type	Value	Influenced by
CPU	4 cores	Number of JSON-RPC queries Size of the blockchain state Block gas limit Block time
RAM	16 GB	Number of JSON-RPC queries Size of the blockchain state Block gas limit
Disk	1 TB SSD	Size of the blockchain state

Setting up and managing a validator node can prove to be a complex and time-consuming endeavor, deterring some individuals from participating. In response to this challenge, Maal aims to ease the burden on its validators by offering a dedicated node service. Maal will establish, configure, and oversee this node on behalf of the validator. The node will adhere to the following specifications, with Maal taking full responsibility for its operation and maintenance. Furthermore, all costs associated with operating and sustaining these validator nodes will be absorbed by the Maal treasury, thereby alleviating financial obligations for the validators in this regard. Allowing validators through the DAO to have control over validator rewards without having to worry about running a node themselves.

Validation on the MaalChain will be undertaken by 150 DAO MaalChain validators. Validators are required to pass a KYC verification before becoming a validator. Only 150 of these NFTs will be minted and distributed to the qualifying 150 DAO validators. The purchase price of the Maal

coins will vary with the pre-listing period and then after prevailing market rates. These 150 DAO validators will be divided in 3 tiers as shown below:

Ranking of Validators and Qualifications in Three Tiers

Tier	Staking of Maal Coins	Max Number Validators
1	14,285,714	10
2	2,500,000	40
3	222,222	100
Total		150

Within each tier, the validators will be ranked based on the number of Maal coins staked on MaalChain. The top tiered and top ranked validator, having the highest staking, will have the largest influence over the DAO governance and hence MaalChain. DAO validator membership and rights are confirmed through ownership of a MaalChain validator NFT. Validators are required to operate in alignment with Sharia principles that will be enforced through the DAO governance mechanism. Validators receive rewards for their services, including transaction fees and staking pool rewards, as well as opportunities for networking and business development that are distributed through the DAO.

A validator can own more Maal coins than required for their minimum validator staking requirement. The more coins will improve the ranking within the tier but not move the validator to a higher tier. To move to a higher tier, the validator can either apply for a higher tier DAO validator membership or purchase the membership from another validator according to the prevailing rules on ownership transfer. Example scenario below:

If an individual purchases a tier III NFT by vesting 222,222 Maal coins (subject to KYC verification approval), they are granted tier III validator rights within the Maal Validator DAO. Now in a scenario where the same person decides to enhance their validator NFT by adding an additional 3,000,000 Maal coins and vests them. This would raise their total Maal coin holdings to 3,222,222, surpassing the threshold for a tier II validator NFT.

However, it's essential to note that despite having a higher coin holding than a typical tier II validator NFT, this person cannot migrate to tier II status. Their status will remain within tier III.

They can, however, attain the top rank within tier III if all other 99 validators within tier III hold fewer than 3,222,222 Maal coins.

DAO validator NFTs are eligible for transfer after a 5-year vesting period from the date of issue and can be bought by other validators. Selling a MaalChain DAO validator must be offered first to other DAO validators, prior to selling on the market. However, before transfer of an NFT can occur, the proposed buyer must pass KYC verification. In cases where the NFT owner is unable to sell their NFT to another validator, they retain the option to liquidate their Maal coins at the prevailing market rate. During this time, the NFT temporarily falls under the control of the DAO, ensuring continuity and network stability until a suitable sale opportunity arises.

7.0 DAO Governance

The MaalChain Validator DAO relies on smart contracts deployed on the MaalChain to execute governance. These smart contracts are responsible for minting and distributing Maal Validator NFTs to owners, managing proposals and voting mechanisms for governance decisions, calculating, and distributing profit sharing revenue to wallets of validators, and handling dispute resolution within the DAO.

The DAO allows validators to participate in voting procedures pertaining to the ongoing development and governance of the MaalChain. Maal validator NFTs are voting tokens used on the DAO for voting on proposals. These proposals encompass fundamental aspects such as network upgrades, modifications to consensus rules, and other pivotal determinations.

Proposals are subject to predefined quorum and a majority vote threshold, ensuring that only changes with broad support are implemented. The degree of voting influence given to each validator corresponds to their assigned tier and ranking, guaranteeing that those with the highest stakes wield more voting power. This system ensures fairness and proportionality in the voting process. The voting system is structured with an aggregate of 1,000 votes as follows:

- Tier 1 validators have 50 votes each for each 10 validator NFT memberships, contributing to an aggregate weightage of 500 votes.
- Tier 2 validators have 10 votes each, apportioned across 40 validator NFT memberships, contributing to an aggregate weightage of 400 votes.
- Tier 3 validators have 1 vote for each of their 100 validator NFT memberships, contributing to an aggregate weightage of 100 votes.

In situations where a DAO vote proposal receives an equal number of votes in favor and against, the ultimate decision will be determined by assessing the proportional Maal coin holdings of both proponents and opponents of the proposal.

7.1. DAO Revenue Sharing

One of the central functions within the MaalChain Validator DAO pertains to profit sharing. The DAO accrues profit sharing through transaction fees originating from the Maal income generating ecosystem that includes MaalChain, RamzSwap, PanSea NFT Marketplace. This profit sharing will be collected in a DAO controlled treasury wallet and disbursed semi-annually among the 150 validators, with distribution based on their respective tiers and coin holdings. The DAO distribution process is automated through smart contracts deployed on the MaalChain, ensuring transparency and equity.

It is important to note that all validators share a collective risk, as there is an initial waiting period of 12 to 18 months from the commencement of the Maal income generating ecosystem before revenue becomes available for distribution. This timeline aligns with the successful precedents set by other blockchain networks.

Example: DAO Validator Profit Sharing

MaalChain transaction Fee*	$0.05	
MaalChain transactions	500,000,000	
Gross Revenue	$25,000,000	
Deduct Opex 40%	($10,000,000)	
EBITDA	$15,000,000	
DAO shared risk and profit @21%**	$3,150,000	
Distribution	Ratio	Profit Share
Tier 1	50%	$1,575,000
Tier 2	40%	$1,260,000
Tier 3	10%	$315,000

*Subject to demand usage

**Subject to change based on DAO consensus

7.2. DAO Security

To safeguard the security and integrity of the MaalChain Validator DAO, a series of security measures will be implemented, encompassing:

i. Utilization of multi-signature wallets for significant transactions and fund management.

ii. Periodic security audits of smart contracts, conducted by independent experts.

iii. Implementation of a robust dispute resolution mechanism to effectively address conflicts or disputes that may emerge within the DAO.

iv. Maintenance of a transparent and publicly accessible ledger, chronicling all DAO activities and decisions on the MaalChain blockchain.

7.3. Adaptability

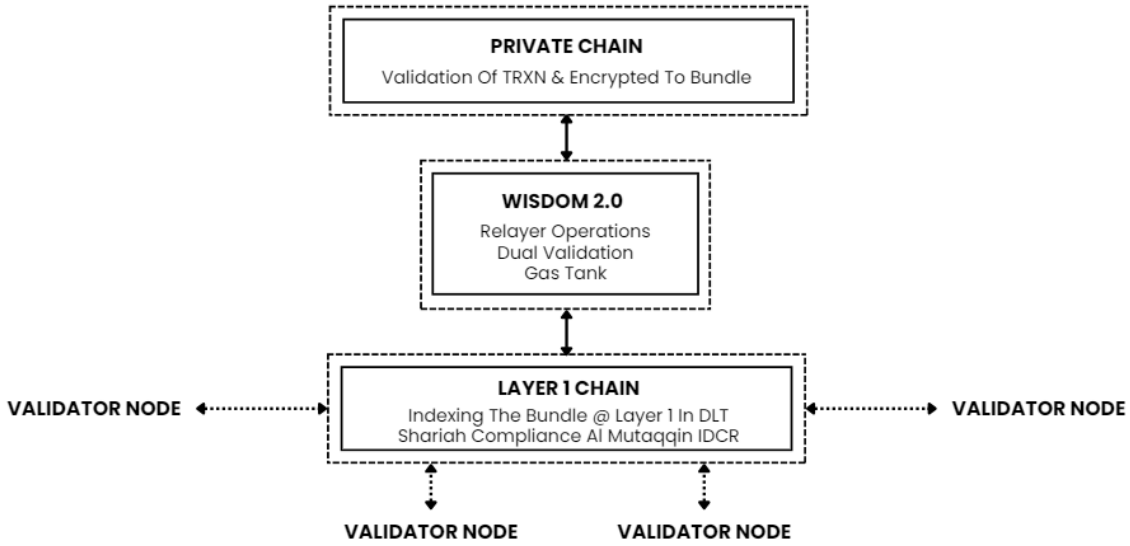
The MaalChain Validator DAO permits validators to vote on MaalChain parameter adjustments, block rewards, staking requirements, and to adapt to changing market conditions to ensure long term success of the MaalChain ecosystem. The DAO empowers validators to propose and vote on changes to tokenomics, fostering decentralization and consensus-driven decision-making.

8.0 Wisdom 2.0

MaalChain introduces an innovative approach to blockchain interoperability through Wisdom 2.0, a groundbreaking architecture that leverages advanced communication mechanisms between its public Layer 1 blockchain (MainNet) and private Layer 2 blockchain (PrivateChain). At the heart of this system is the Relayer, a dedicated server acting as a secure, centralized bridge between the two layers.

Wisdom 2.0 is a comprehensive solution that addresses key challenges in blockchain adoption, particularly for sectors with complex privacy and compliance needs. Wisdom 2.0 offers enhanced privacy for confidential transactions, improved scalability, robust regulatory compliance capabilities, and the flexibility to balance public transparency with private, permissioned operations.

By combining the strengths of both centralized and decentralized systems, Wisdom 2.0 positions MaalChain as an attractive platform for governments, financial institutions, and businesses seeking to harness blockchain technology while maintaining strict security and regulatory standards. This innovative approach has the potential to accelerate blockchain adoption across various industries, offering a versatile solution to the evolving needs of the digital economy.



Wisdom 2.0 serves as a critical component in the MaalChain ecosystem, efficiently recording transactions and updating the state of the PrivateChain. It utilizes the Maal JSON-RPC API to relay these updates to the MainNet, ensuring seamless integration between the public and private blockchains. Wisdom 2.0 offers several key advantages:

i. Enhanced Privacy: The PrivateChain architecture enables confidential transactions and secure data storage. This feature is particularly beneficial for governments, financial institutions, and businesses requiring heightened security and privacy in their blockchain operations.

ii. Scalability: By strategically offloading certain operations to the PrivateChain, Wisdom 2.0 achieves higher transaction throughput and reduces congestion on the MainNet. This dual-layer approach allows for more efficient processing and improved overall system performance.

iii. Regulatory Compliance: The PrivateChain facilitates the implementation of robust Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) measures. This capability enables organizations to meet stringent regulatory requirements while benefiting from blockchain technology.

iv. Flexibility: Wisdom 2.0 provides a balanced approach, allowing entities to leverage both public transparency and private, permissioned operations as needed. This flexibility enables organizations to tailor their blockchain usage to specific use cases and regulatory environments.

8.1. Relayer

8.2. Transaction Bundling and Validation

PrivateChain transactions are first privately processed within the secure and centralized blockchain environment. The Relayer in Wisdom 2.0 performs several critical functions to bridge PrivateChains with the MainNet:

i. Collection: The Relayer systematically gathers PrivateChain transactions, ensuring comprehensive coverage of the PrivateChain state.

ii. Validation: Each transaction undergoes rigorous verification to maintain the integrity of the PrivateChain.

iii. Batching: Validated transactions are efficiently bundled into optimized batches, preparing them for streamlined processing on the MainNet.

iv. Cryptographic Securing: Each batch is fortified with advanced cryptographic techniques, ensuring the security and immutability of the transaction data.

v. Merkle Root Generation: A Merkle Root is computed for each batch, serving as a cryptographic fingerprint representing the current state of all transactions within that batch. This allows for efficient verification of large numbers of transactions without processing each individually.

vi. Gas Fee Management: As the Relayer processes PrivateChain transactions on the MainNet, gas fees are incurred. These fees are payable using MainNet native coins, ensuring economic alignment between the two layers.

vii. Compliance and Privacy: Wisdom 2.0 is specifically designed to cater to the compliance and privacy needs of governments, financial institutions, and businesses. It enables robust KYC and AML measures on the PrivateChain while benefiting from the transparency and immutability of the public MainNet.

8.3. Validators on MainNet

MainNet validators serve as the cornerstone of Wisdom 2.0 security and integrity. These validators perform the crucial task of authenticating transaction batches relayed from PrivateChains. Their role ensures the seamless integration of PrivateChains and MainNet operations.

The validation process is designed to be both rigorous and efficient. Validators scrutinize the Merkle roots and associated data of each batch, verifying the consistency and accuracy of PrivateChain transactions without compromising their confidentiality. This process maintains the privacy of PrivateChain operations while leveraging the transparency and security of the public MainNet. Validators will earn a share of the gas fee for transactions processed by the Relayer. A portion of the gas fee will be used for MainNet operational costs.

To incentivize active participation and maintain a robust validation network, MaalChain implements a fee-based reward system. Validators earn fees for each successfully validated batch, with rewards scaling in proportion to the volume and complexity of transactions processed. This economic model aligns validator interests with network growth, as increased PrivateChain activity directly translates to higher earnings potential for validators.

Moreover, the validator ecosystem is designed to foster healthy competition and continuous improvement. High-performing validators may gain reputation and potentially attract more delegation, further increasing their stake in the network's success. This self-reinforcing cycle helps to ensure that the MainNet remains secure, efficient, and responsive to the evolving needs of both PrivateChain operators and public blockchain users.

9.0 Staking, Liquidity and Exclusive Services

Users and institutions can stake the MainNet's native coins (Maal coins) in liquidity pools to earn passive income. These pools serve dual purposes: funding further ecosystem development and providing liquidity for Relayer transactions. Additionally, participants can engage in liquidity mining programs for token pairs, earning fees structured to reward long-term coin holders.

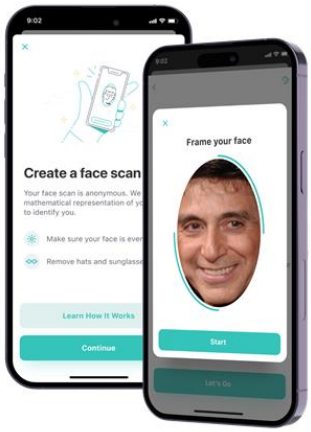
The utility of native coins extends beyond staking and liquidity provision. Coin holders gain access to premium services within the MaalChain ecosystem, including priority transaction processing, exclusive decentralized applications (dApps), and governance rights. This multi-faceted approach to coin utility not only enhances the overall value proposition for holders but also contributes to the ecosystem's liquidity, stability, and ongoing development.

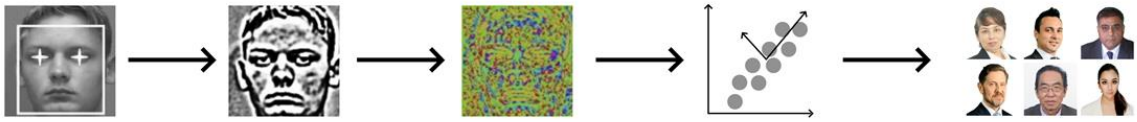
10.0 Concept of Identity

Skepticism within the blockchain industry arises from challenges related to identifying wallet address owners and the inability to trace fund origins. MaalChain, in conjunction with its approved wallets, effectively mitigates these concerns by introducing the capability to recover digital assets through biometric facial recognition, eliminating the need for cumbersome seed phrases. This is made possible through the implementation of the Concept-of-Identity.

The Concept-of-Identity on MaalChain not only offers security to wallet addresses but can facilitate ownership identification of wallets for specific applications and allow private dApps to be combined within a public DLT blockchain. This provides an avenue to achieve regulatory

- **Most secure wallet for all Digital Assets.**
- **NPC. No more Lengthy seed phases or private keys.**
- **No additional hardware required.**
- **Face scan and biometric authentication is all you need to recover.**
- **Centralized. Keep all your decentralized digital assets, one wallet.**



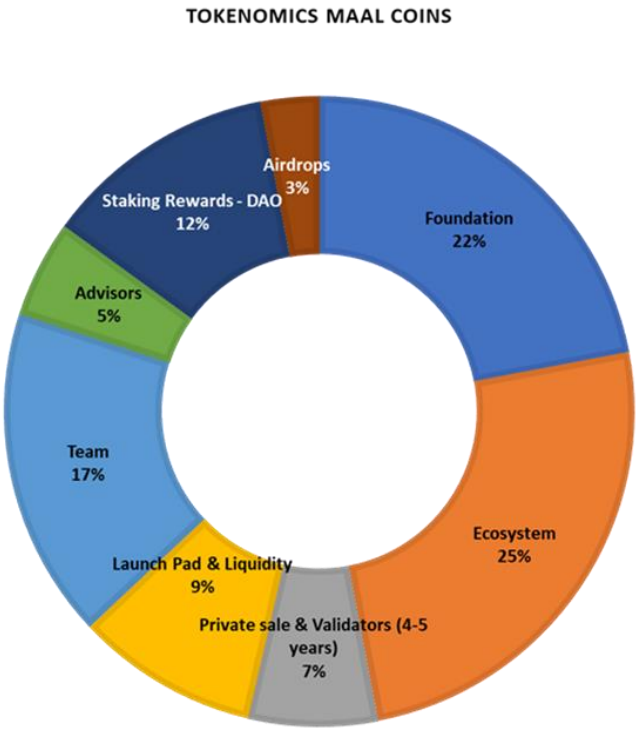


compliance necessary for MaalChain adoption by central banks, financial institutions, and government organizations to name a few where the owner identity of a wallet address is necessary. Additionally, providing the opportunity to ensure Shariah compliance for dApps and supply chain management.

11.0 Tokenomics

MaalChain's innovative tokenomics model, with its strategic 10-year release plan, multi-faceted token utility, and built-in value appreciation mechanisms, sets a new standard for sustainable blockchain ecosystems. By balancing immediate utility with long-term growth incentives,

MaalChain is positioned to deliver steady, organic value appreciation for Maal coin holders while supporting the development of a robust and diverse blockchain ecosystem.



At the heart of tokenomics is the Maal coin, a versatile coin that serves multiple critical functions within the MaalChain ecosystem. Tokenomics is a term that encapsulates the principles governing a wide array of supply factors that influence Maal coin's utility, value, and overall behavior within MaalChain. The tokenomics is designed to ensure the long-term success and sustainability of MaalChain ecosystem to maximize the value of Maal coin.

i. Maal Coin Utility – The overall value of the Maal coin gained from the value and adoption of the MaalChain ecosystem.

ii. Transaction Currency - Maal coin is the lifeblood of the MaalChain, serving as the primary medium for transaction fees. This constant demand for Maal coins to facilitate network operations creates a steady upward pressure on coin value.

iii. Validator Staking: The innovative DAOI tiered staking system (Tier 1, 2, 3) for validators not only ensures network security but also locks up a significant portion of the token supply. This reduced circulating supply contributes to price stability and potential appreciation. The initial DAO validators can sell after 5-years vesting

however, these Maal coins would then be locked by the buyer of the DAO validator, or if liquidated the Maal coins would be held within the DAO and not circulated.

iv. Governance Token: MaalChain Validator DAO gives validator holders a voice in the network's future, incentivizing increase Maal coin purchases to increase ranking within a tier, long-term Maal coin holding and active participation in the ecosystem.

v. Ecosystem Access Key: As the gateway to MaalChain's suite of DeFi applications, Maal's utility extends far beyond simple transactions, creating multiple avenues for value accrual, including RamzSwap (decentralized exchange), PanSea (NFT Marketplace), Ramz Launchpad (reserve locking and listing of tokens), Ramz MarketCap (listing of tokens), and future dApps.

11.1. Distribution

MaalChain adopts a tokenomics model designed to foster long-term growth, encourage sustained price appreciation, and create a thriving ecosystem. This incorporates restricting founders and those developing MaalChain to long term vesting, incentivizing these to ensuring growth of the Maal coin value. The MaalChain tokenomics model features a meticulously planned 10-year distribution strategy, designed to optimize long-term Maal coin value appreciation:

- Total Supply: 10 billion Maal coins (fixed)
- Year 1 Release: Only 21.6% of total supply
- Year 5 Cumulative Release: 69% of total supply
- Year 10 Cumulative Release: 100% of total supply

This gradual release schedule offers several key benefits:

i. Scarcity-Driven Value: By releasing only a fraction of the total supply initially, MaalChain creates artificial scarcity, potentially driving up coin value in the early stages of the project.

ii. Controlled Inflation: The predetermined release schedule allows for predictable, gradual inflation, mitigating the risk of sudden price drops due to large coin releases.

iii. Long-Term Alignment: Extended vesting periods for team members, advisors, and early investors (2-5 years) ensure their interests align with the project's long-term success.

iv. Ecosystem Growth Support: Allocations for ecosystem development (25%) and staking rewards (12%) provide sustained funding for network growth and participant incentives over the full 10-year period.

11.2. Appreciation Mechanisms

The MaalChain tokenomics model incorporates several mechanisms designed to encourage sustained price appreciation:

i. Deflationary Pressure: As the network grows and transaction volume increases, the use of Maal coins for fees creates a constant ecosystem removal effect, potentially outpacing the gradual coin release.

ii. Staking Incentives: The tiered staking system encourages users to lock up large quantities of Maal coins, reducing circulating supply and creating upward price pressure.

iii. Ecosystem Expansion: As more DeFi applications are built on MaalChain, the demand for Maal coins to access these services increases, driving potential price growth.

iv. Governance Value: The increasing importance of Maal coins in network governance decisions may lead to accumulation by large stakeholders, further reducing available supply.

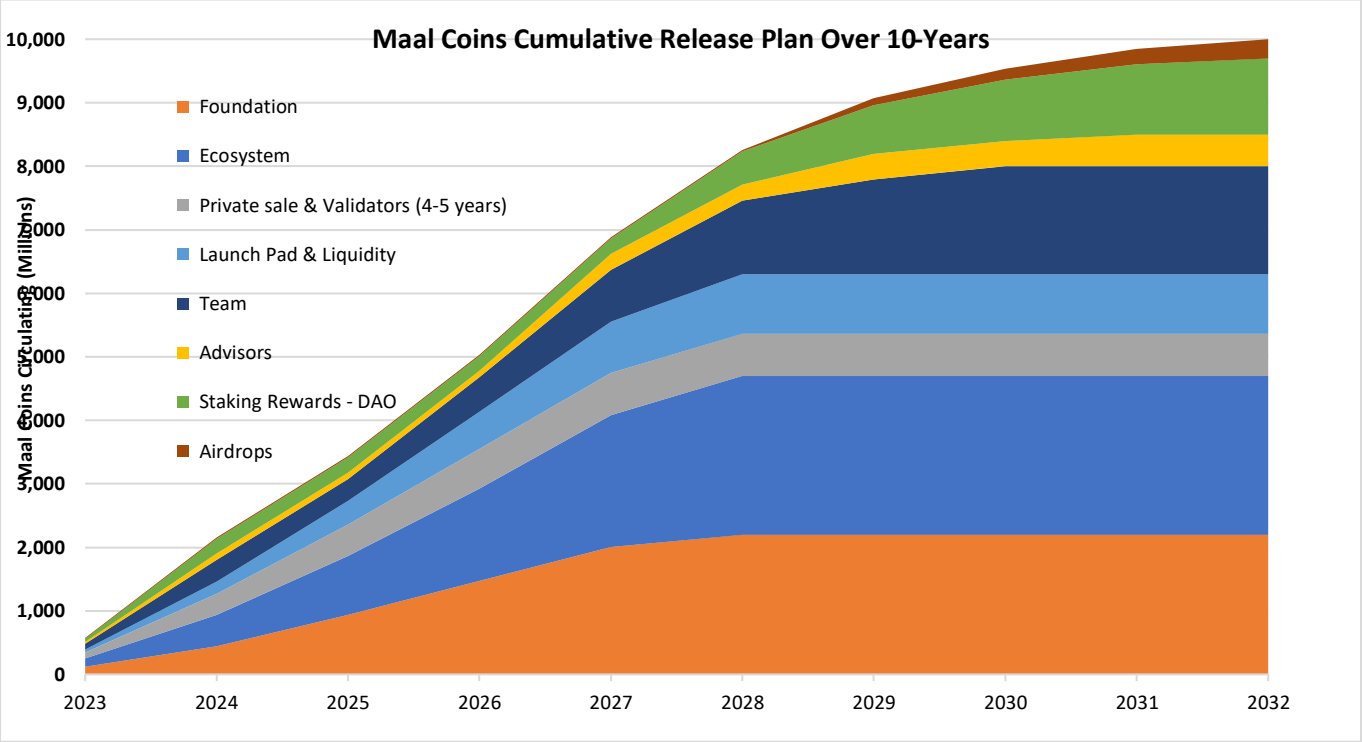
11.3. Transparency and Adaptability

Proof of reserves of vested Maal coins and DLT, provide real-time reporting on Maal coins distribution, supply changes, and ecosystem fund utilization ensures community trust.

11.4. Allocation

MaalChain's carefully structured allocation of Maal coins addresses diverse ecosystem requirements while encouraging long-term price appreciation. This comprehensive distribution plan covers essential areas: a robust foundation for ongoing development, ecosystem support including validator incentives, resources for dApp creation, early investor backing, user adoption initiatives, team and advisor incentives, community engagement through staking rewards, and marketing efforts. By balancing these crucial elements, the tokenomics aims to create a thriving, secure, and innovative blockchain ecosystem. Description of the allocation is:

- Foundation (22.0%): This substantial allocation provides long-term financial support for the development, maintenance, and growth of the Maal blockchain ecosystem, ensuring resources for ongoing innovation and sustainability.
- Ecosystem (23.0%):
  - Validators (2.7%): This allocation incentivizes network security and participation, crucial for maintaining blockchain integrity.
  - General Ecosystem (20.3%): A sizable allocation fosters development of various dApps, services, and partnerships, creating a vibrant and diverse ecosystem to attract users and developers.
- Private Sale - Presale (4.0%): Generates early capital and support from strategic investors, channelling funds into MaalChain ecosystem development for a solid financial foundation.
- Launch Pad (15.0%): This significant portion incentivizes early adopters and users, jumpstarting network activity and liquidity to drive initial growth and ecosystem expansion.
- Team (17.0%): Incentivizes talent recruitment and retention, aligning team members' interests with the project's long-term success.
- Advisors (4.0%): Acknowledges expertise and guidance, encouraging active involvement and contributions to enhance strategic direction.
- Staking Rewards - DAO (12.0%): Promotes ecosystem development and network security through community participation, ensuring a robust and active validator community.
- Airdrops (3.0%): Used for marketing to generate initial interest, engagement, and adoption, attracting a diverse and active user base.



11.5.Vesting

The Maal coin vesting strategy in tokenomics offers price appreciation potential, signals long-term founder commitment, reduces supply volatility, and fosters investor confidence. Additionally, it strikes a balance between long-term commitment and short-term flexibility, ensuring MaalChain ecosystem sustainability and adaptability.

12.0 Conclusion

MaalChain stands as a formidable tool poised to redefine the global landscape of business and interaction. It champions trust, security, and efficiency while adhering to ethical principles, marking a pivotal moment in the blockchain industry's evolution. MaalChain: the catalyst for a new era of blockchain excellence.

13.0 References

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